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S163-1

102D CONGRESS *1st Session* | SENATE | REPORT 102-14

REPORT TO THE SENATE ON THE JURISDICTION AND A SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY FOR THE 101ST CONGRESS

FEBRUARY 19 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 6), 1991.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and in accordance with section 8(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, submits the following

REPORT

CURRENT JURISDICTION

Under rule XXV the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry extends to—

1. Agricultural economics and research.
2. Agricultural extension services and experiment stations.
3. Agricultural production, marketing, and stabilization of prices.
4. Agriculture and agricultural commodities.
5. Animal industry and diseases.
6. Crop insurance and soil conservation.
7. Farm credit and farm security.
8. Food from fresh waters.
9. Food stamp programs.
10. Forestry, and forest reserves and wilderness areas other than those created from the public domain.
11. Home economics.
12. Human nutrition.
13. Inspection of livestock, meat, and agricultural products.
14. Pests and pesticides.
15. Plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering.
16. Rural development, rural electrification, and watersheds.
17. School nutrition programs.

Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to food, nutrition, and hunger, both in the United States and in foreign countries, and rural affairs, and report thereon from time to time.

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SUMMARY OF THE 101ST CONGRESS

During the 101st Congress, 210 Senate and House bills were referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Of those, 7 were reported to the Senate; the Committee was discharged from consideration of 7 other measures. Provisions of 66 bills referred to the Committee were included in S. 2830, the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990. In all 19 public laws within the Committee's jurisdiction were enacted by Congress.

In addition, the Committee received 137 Executive Communications. The Committee including subcommittees, conducted 35 business meetings to consider and report legislation and nominations, and participated in 1 Senate-House conference.

I. MAJOR LEGISLATION REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE

(A) Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990.
(B) Futures Trading Practices Act of 1989.
(C) Disaster Assistance Act of 1989.
(D) Fish Safety Act of 1990.
(E) Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 1989.

(A) The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990

The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (FACT) reauthorizes and revises a wide range of programs and statutes covering numerous Federal food and agricultural policies. FACT freezes agricultural price support programs and makes other changes in programs related to agricultural trade, farm credit, agricultural research, and conservation. FACT extends and revises current agricultural policy to ensure that consumers have available an abundant supply of food and fiber at reasonable prices and that the competitiveness of American farm products is maintained.

Major components of the bill include

Changes in commodity provisions

Target prices and loan rates are frozen for wheat, feed grains, cotton and rice. Deficiency payments of these crops from 1994–1995 are computed on a 12-month basis. Planting flexibility is increased through a 15% triple base program, which would allow farmers to grow any crop (except fruits and vegetables) on 15% of their crop acreage, on which they would not receive program payments. Farmers may also plant up to 10% of their program crop base to other crops, while receiving base protection. These "flexed" acres are not eligible for deficiency payments. The Secretary may also provide additional flexibility options to farmers unable to meet conservation compliance requirements. U.S. Grain quality and cleanliness is improved to increase grain competitiveness in international markets.

Trade development and Public Law 480

Significant revisions of Public Law 480 are made to improve food assistance to foreign countries. Food assistance is provided on a grant basis to the poorest countries which have the greatest need for food aid. The Food for Freedom program gives the President au-

thority to provide emerging democracies with food assistance, development of debt forgiveness for the poorest countries, and minimizes abuse by foreign agents.

Environmental and conservation initiatives

The Conservation Stewardship Program is created, extending 1985 farm bill provisions for the Conservation Reserve Program, and also increases conservation reserve contracts intended to address environmental needs. For the first time farmers may restore their wetlands by enrolling into a program, selling the Federal government a conservation easement.

A Water Quality Incentives Program encourages farmers to considerably reduce ground and surface water contamination by agricultural practices. The program is intended to assist farmers reduce or prevent water pollution at its source.

The Farms for the Future Program is established which will allow states to protect conversion of farmland to other purposes. Permanent self-sustaining revolving funds to ease financial burdens of farmland preservation are created.

Current 1985 farm bill regulations are expanded to encourage farmers to implement conservation initiatives to maintain their eligibility for Federal farm program benefits. Farmers will also be required to keep records of hazardous pesticide use.

An Office of Climate Change is established to provide for a USDA study to provide an assessment of the potential effects of a global climate change on U.S. agriculture and forestry and on global food production and trade. Research priorities are identified to determine possible changes in forest management and agricultural practices which could lead to reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Revision of national forestry laws

The Nation's State and private forestry programs are expanded in the first forestry title ever included in a farm bill. Through cooperative Federal, State, and local partnerships, forestry management decisions are made that encourage private land owners to manage and protect over 25 million acres of forest lands for diverse economic, environmental, and social purposes.

Dairy price supports

Directs USDA to prevent a decrease in dairy price supports, freezing the $10.10 per hundredweight price. A milk promotion program is established to increase competitiveness of fluid milk products with other beverages. The Secretary is required to report to Congress on a variety of milk program options.

Increased agricultural research

Agricultural research will be more broad-based encompassing not only traditional research to increase production but also research into new products, biotechnology, and environmental quality. Programs are established to decrease pesticide use, improve water quality, increase grant funding, and improve and consolidate research facilities.

National organic certification program

A national standard for "organically" grown products is established. Although 22 States have their own organic standards, not one is consistent with another. The organic certification program includes a national standard for organic labeling, strong enforcement provisions, a national promotion advisory committee, and an organic research program.

Establishment of a national organic standard will serve agricultural organic producers who have seen the organic market growing at a exponential rate. The national standard will also facilitate negotiations with American businesses when dealing with international markets.

Rural development initiatives

Improvement of telecommunications in rural areas will link small rural communities with urban areas. Rural communities often unable to provide services due to lack of resources will use telecommunications to advance in areas of education and medical services. Local revolving funds and business incubators in rural areas will be established, creating jobs and economic growth.

(B) Futures Trading Practices Act of 1989

Major components of the bill include

Reauthorization of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) is reauthorized. Regulation is improved to to maintain the integrity of futures trading practices and public confidence of the industry.

Increase in budget

To sharpen the CFTC's regulatory bite, the bill authorizes a 50 percent budget over five years (adjusted for inflation), rising from $41 million in 1990 to $66.1 million in 1994. The CFTC may levy service fees on the futures industry to finance this spending increase.

Audit trails

The futures exchanges are required to implement, within three years, new audit trails capable of recording transaction times and data independently and precisely as proposed by the GAO. In practice, this will require hand-held computerized trading systems on market exchanges.

Increase in CFTC regulatory power

The CFTC's power to direct a contract market to improve its trade practice oversight and disciplinary systems is expanded. The CFTC is required to assess each contract market's self-policing program, including its audit trail and other floor oversight and compliance efforts, on a two-year cycle and may issue expedited "deficiency orders" directing to a contract market to correct market procedures. Limited undercover investigations are authorized in concordance with the Department of Justice.

Measures to prevent conflicts of interest

Contract market and registered futures associations are required to open their governing procedures to a broad cross-section of market and public interests and to take specific steps to prevent conflicts of interest and "insider" deals. The Comptroller of the GAO will have access to information that is available to the CFTC.

Civil liability, punitive damages, and penalties

Floor brokers who intentionally commit willful and intentional violations may be sued by their customers for recovery of actual damages plus punitive damages of up to double the actual losses (triple damages altogether). Arbitration systems established by the National Futures Association (NFA) and the exchanges must also provide for punitive damages under similar conditions. The CFTC is also required to file a report to Congress assessing the penalties and proposing standards.

(C) Disaster Assistance Act of 1989

This bill is designed to provide emergency financial assistance to producers whose crops were injured or destroyed due to excessive weather.

The major agricultural production regions of the United States suffered one of the worst droughts in history during the summer of 1988. The following winter of 1988/89 was particularly severe, with agricultural regions devastated by continued drought, freezes, and flooding. Plant germination, as well as planting and harvesting of crops was affected. Disaster payments at slightly lower levels than those made under the 1988 disaster bill were made to producers of 1989 crops who suffered significant losses as result of drought, freeze, storm, excessive moisture or related weather conditions.

Major provisions

Program crop and soybean producers who suffered a loss of production over 40 percent would be eligible for disaster assistance payments. Disaster payments are limited to no more than $100,000 per person, and producers with gross revenues in excess of $2,000,000 annually would be ineligible for assistance.

Orchard crop producers who lost their trees as a result of freeze would receive assistance limited to $25,000 per person. Credit assistance is also available to assist farmers, to provide water-related assistance to hard-hit drought areas, and to improve the operation of the Emergency Livestock Feed Assistance program.

(D) Fish Safety Act of 1990

This legislation was designed to improve handling and preparation of fish with a national standard, with USDA administering inspection, labeling, sampling, and testing programs for all meats and fish. Currently, fish and shellfish are the only flesh foods not subject to a comprehensive, mandatory Federal inspection program.

Major components of the bill include

Multi-agency assistance

Grant programs would be established to assist states in developing inspection programs based on federal guidelines. Three Federal agencies, The Food Safety and Inspection Services (FSIS) of USDA, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of HHS, and the National Marine Fisheries Service of the Commerce Department together would regulate the fish and shellfish industry. USDA would have the primary responsibility for inspecting and testing fish products and enforcing this legislation.

Inspection facilities and operations

A fish inspection program based on the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point HACCP system would be implemented. Plant registration and inspection, sampling and testing of products, equal treatment of domestic and imported products, and public education and research are all components of HACCP. This system is a cost-efficient method used to monitor the qualify of fish without examining every product prior to its use. Critical points are established to control identifiable hazards.

Testing samples and setting tolerances

USDA will administer a nationwide system for taking samples of fish products using a system similar to the current National Residue Program (NRP) used for the flesh food industry. Microbiological problems associated with seafood, including toxins, viruses, and bacteria, would be carefully monitored and specific tolerances for each pathogen will be established by the FDA or the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as appropriate.

Tolerances for pesticides or other chemicals found in fish will be established and will be based on their potential harm to consumers.

Inspections

At-sea fish processing vessels would be inspected while harvesting vessels would not be inspected. A system designed to randomly and regularly inspect harvesting vessels would not be implemented due to excessive costs.

A land-based inspection system will provide testing of the product closer to the actual location of actual consumption. This type of inspection is more cost-effective than at-sea inspection and would thus allow for larger samples to be tested.

The Secretary would establish procedures to facilitate recordkeeping to determine the sources of contamination. Federal, State, and local authorities, as well as the Federal Register would be notified of any problems that threaten the health and safety of consumers.

Recordkeeping

The Secretary would determine which harvesting or growing areas are likely to produce fish that are adulterated. Existing lot processing or recordkeeping procedures will be used in "traceback" efforts to determine the point and source of adulteration. The Sec-

retary may provide financial assistance to States to facilitate elimination of sources of contamination.

Labeling

Fish products that are processed at approved establishments will bear a seal that the product is processed in accord with Federal standards. Inspectors will look at sanitation procedures, temperature controls, cleanliness, and whether the products are being properly handled, packaged, stored, and processed. A labeling system based on the current system used on meat and poultry will be phased in.

Sashimi

The Secretary will not require the freezing or cooking of fish products that are intended for raw consumption, unless freezing or cooking is the only way to prevent adulteration in specified fish species.

Sanitary conditions

Properly maintained sanitary conditions regarding processing, storing, and handling of fish products contributes to the production of a more wholesome product. Therefore, the Secretary is encouraged to exercise his authority establishing guidelines for sanitary processing and quality control training of persons processing fish products.

Foreign inspection programs

The Secretary will review procedures and standards employed by foreign fish product processors to determine whether they meet the requirements and tolerances for fish products established in the U.S. for domestic fish. These reviews are to ensure that foreign fish products imported into the U.S. are at least equal in quality and wholesomeness to that required for U.S. domestic fish products in interstate commerce.

Foreign countries desiring to import fish products to the U.S. will have to apply to be certified to export to the U.S. and agree that USDA inspectors could enter their country and fish processing plants to inspect products for export to the U.S.

(E) Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 1989

Five programs under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts are reauthorized: The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), the Summer Food Service Program for Children, the Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET), and the Distribution and State Administrative Expenses authorities. In addition to reducing the amount of paper work required by participating school, institutions, and organizations, qualitative improvements are made that expand the programs.

Major components of the bill include

Number of children reached by breakfast program is increased

Financial assistance to cover start-up costs for a breakfast program is provided. Over $20 million is available for the next 5 years to non-recurring costs of starting a breakfast program. State educational agencies will provide information to school boards and public officials about the benefits of the program and shall target informational efforts on selected non-participating schools.

Summer food program for low-income children is expanded

Newly eligible private nonprofit groups will be able to operate in areas where public groups do not operate a summer food program. Only 13 percent of low-income children receiving free or reduced price school lunches during the regular school year are served by the summer food program. Nonprofit organizations will be authorized to receive federal reimbursement for meals served to low-income children if they serve no more than 2,500 children per day. This will greatly help in rural areas where public schools traditionally close for the summer.

Family day care food program is expanded

Additional funding is provided to assist child care providers to expand operations into low-income or rural areas, and to better serve homeless children.

Improved meals for children

The Secretaries of Agriculture and Health and Human Services will jointly develop nutrition guidance for children. The Secretary of Agriculture shall follow such guidance in administering the child nutrition programs.

Special WIC breastfeeding promotion program

An $8 million per year program is established (the exact amount per state is based on the number of pregnant and breastfeeding women in each state) to promote breastfeeding among WIC participants. The former Surgeon General of the United States, Dr. C. Everett Koop, advised the Committee that the immunologic advantages of human milk; which "cannot be duplicated in infant formula," make it clear that effective breastfeeding promotion programs represent a "decisive way to promote child health in the U.S."

Special program to feed homeless children

The bill contains a special feeding program for homeless children under age 6 living in emergency homeless shelters. This program is designed to be expanded over the next few years to assist homeless shelters, churches and other organizations in their efforts to feed homeless children.

Expansion of the WIC program

Most States will be required to employ special cost containment procedures when they purchase infant formula for the WIC program. Several hundred thousand additional eligible pregnant

women, infants and children can be assisted by the program at no additional cost.

II. OTHER COMMITTEE LEGISLATION ENACTED INTO LAW

(A) S. 553 to provide for more balance in the stocks of dairy products purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

(B) H.R. 829 to make permanent the authority provided under the Temporary Emergency Wildfire Suppression Act.

(C) H.J. Res. 124 to recognize the 75th anniversary of the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, and its role in establishing our Nation's system of State Cooperative Extension Services.

(D) H.R. 2799 to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to allow the planting of alternate crops on permitted acreage for the 1990 crop year.

(E) S. 1792 to amend the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 to avoid penalizing producers who planted a replacement crop on disaster affected acreage, and for other purposes.

(F) S. 1960 to amend the food stamp portion of the Minnesota Family Investment Plan.

(G) H.R. 2134 to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to authorize the distribution of wholesome meat for human consumption that has been condemned under that Act to charity and public agencies.

(H) H.R. 3620 to clarify the Food Security Act of 1985.

(I) S. 1793 to make technical and correcting changes in agriculture programs.

(J) H.R. 4010 to provide the Secretary of Agriculture authority regarding the sale of sterile screwworms.

(K) H.R. 4099 to suspend section 332 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938 for the 1991 crop of wheat.

(L) H.R. 1011 to provide for the establishment of the National Commission on Wildfire Disaster, to provide for increased planning and cooperation with local firefighting forces in the event of forest, and for other purposes.

(M) H.R. 5149 to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture may not consider, in allocating amounts to a State agency under the special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children for the fiscal year 1991, any amounts returned by such agency for reallocation during the fiscal year 1990 and to allow amounts allocated to a State for such program for the fiscal year 1991 to be expended for expenses incurred in the fiscal year 1990.

(N) S. 2205 to designate certain lands in the State of Maine as wilderness.

(O) H.R. 5428 to designate certain public lands in the State of Illinois as Wilderness, and for other purposes (The Illinois Wilderness Act of 1990).

(P) H.R. 5871 to amend the farm poundage quota provisions of section 319 (g), (h) and (i) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and for other purposes. (Farm Poundage Quota Revisions Act of 1990).

HEARINGS

During the 101st Congress, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry (including its subcommittees), conducted 79 days of hearings on various subjects within its jurisdiction. The hearings included the following:

LEGISLATIVE

Tax Issues Affecting the Timber Industry—Macon, GA—Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry—Mar. 13, 1989 (S. Hrg. 101-63).

Conservation Tillage Technology Research: Implications for a Sustainable Agriculture—Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation—Mar. 15, 1989 (S. Hrg. 101-26).

Grain Quality Issues Affecting U.S. Farmers—Huron, SD—Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation—Mar. 22, 1989 (S. Hrg. 101-185).

Rural Development Issues—Full Committee—Apr. .5, 1989. Subcommittee on Rural Development and Rural Electrification—May 11 and 16, 1989 (S. Hrg. 101-103).

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Full Committee—(Part I—(S. Hrg. 101-259):

Administration Views—Apr. 19, 1989.

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Full Committee—(Part II) (S. Hrg. 101-259):

Apr. 24, 1989—Livestock, Crops, and Rural Development—Snowdoun, AL.

Apr. 24, 1989—Commodity Programs and Alternative Agriculture—Cleveland, MS.

Apr. 25, 1989—Commodity Programs and Conservation Issues—Marion, AR.

Apr. 25, 1989—Commodity Programs and Conservation Issues—Platte City, MO.

Aug. 17, 1989—Commodity Programs and General Legislation—Des Moines, IA.

Oct. 16, 1989—Livestock and Commodity Programs—Camilla, GA.

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation—(Part III) (S. Hrg. 101-259):

Enhancing Grain Quality (S. 1977)—Feb 8 and 22, 1990.

Noxious Weeds—Mar. 28, 1990.

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation—(Part IV) (S. Hrg. 101-259):

State of Agricultural Research—June 9, 1989.

Mechanisms for Establishing Priorities in Agricultural Research Programs—June 20, 1989.

Funding of Agricultural Research—July 27, 1989.

Organic Foods Production Act of 1990—S. 2108—Mar. 22, 1990.

Research Title of the 1990 Farm Bill—Mar. 29, 1990.

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Full Committee—(Part V) (S. Hrg. 101-259):

Sept. 11, 1989—Dairy, Environment, and Conservation Issues—Montpelier, VT.

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Subcommittee on Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices—(Part VI) (S. Hrg. 101-259):

Livestock and Poultry—Sept. 15, 1989.

Feed Grains—Sept. 21, 1989.

Oilseeds—Feb. 1, 1990.

Cotton—Mar. 1, 1990.

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Full Committee—(Part VII) (S. Hrg. 101-259):

Reform of Public Law 480—Food for Peace—Nov. 7, 1989.

Impact of Agriculture on Ground Water: Opportunity for Action—Jan. 25, 1990.

Administration Views—Feb. 7, 1990.

Trade—Feb. 21, 1990.

Testimony for the 1990 Farm Bill—Mar. 21, 1990.

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Subcommittee on Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Product Promotion—(Part VIII) (S. Hrg. 101-259):

Export and Market Development Programs—Feb. 6, 1990.

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Subcommittee on Agricultural Credit—(Part IX) (S. Hrg. 101-259):

Credit Title of the 1990 Farm Bill As It Relates to the Farmers Home Administration—Feb. 8, 1990.

Credit Title of the 1990 Farm Bill As It Relates to the Farmers Home Administration's Guaranteed Lending Program—Feb. 20, 1990.

Implementation of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 by the Farmers Home Administration—Mar. 5, 1990.

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Select Committee on Indian Affairs and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry—(Part X) (S. Hrg. 101-259):

Joint Hearing on Indian Agriculture and Nutrition—Feb. 20, 1990.

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry—(Part XI) (S. Hrg. 101-259):

Review of Conservation and Agricultural Practices—June 22, 1989.

Oversight of the Forestry Title of the 1990 Farm Bill—Mar. 1, 1990.

Conservation Issues—Mar. 29, 1990.

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Subcommittee on Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices—(Part XII) (S. Hrg. 101-259):

Wool and Honey—Mar. 2, 1990.

Rice—Mar. 5, 1990.

Sugar—Mar. 6, 1990.

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Subcommittee on Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices—(Part XII) (S. Hrg. 101-259):

Crop Insurance—Mar. 6, 1990.

Wheat—Mar. 8, 1990.

Deficiency Payment Problems Associated With Barley—Apr. 19, 1990.

Cost of Production—Apr. 23, 1990.

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Full Committee—(Part XIV) (S. Hrg. 101-259):

Nutrition—Feb. 27 and Apr. 18, 1990.

Dairy—Mar. 7, 1990.

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Full Committee—(Part XV) (S. Hrg. 101-259):

"Circle of Poison: The Pesticide Export Reform Act of 1990"—S. 2227—Mar. 28, 1990.

Joint Hearing on the Potential Impact of Global Warming on the Third World—Full Committee and the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the Committee on Appropriations—May 10, 1989—(S. Hrg. 303).

Reauthorization of WIC and Child Nutrition Legislation—Subcommittee on Nutrition and Investigations—June 14 and 15, 1989 (S. Hrg. 101-779).

Joint Hearing on U.S. Wood Products Competitiveness: Timber, Taxes, and Trade—Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and the House Subcommittee on Regulation, Business Opportunities, and Energy of the House Committee on Small Business—July 8, 1989—Portland, OR—(Serial No. 101-15).

Disaster Assistance—Full Committee—July 13, 1989.—(S. Hrg. 101-898).

Research and Promotion Legislation—Subcommittee on Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Product Promotion—July 14, 1989—(S. Hrg. 101-896).

Scientific Base for Food Inspection—Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation—July 20, 1989—(S. Hrg. 101-916).

Reauthorization of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, S. 1729—Full Committee—Oct. 17 & 18, 1989.—(S. Hrg. 101-1052).

Water Quality Protection—Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry—Oct. 24, 1989.

Fish Inspection: Pending Legislation Regarding Mandatory Seafood Inspection Programs—Full Committee—Oct. 24, 1989.—(S. Hrg. 101-964).

Puerto Rico Referendum Status, S. 712—Full Committee—Nov. 9, 1989.—(S. Hrg. 101-1151).

Preparation for the 1990 Farm Bill—Full Committee and Subcommittee Field Hearings:

Agricultural Practices and the 1990 Farm Bill—Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry—Davis, CA—Feb. 9, 1990.

FmHA Issues Relating to the Credit Title of the 1990 Farm Bill—Subcommittee on Agricultural Credit—Bismarck, ND—Feb. 13, 1990.

The 1990 Farm Bill—Full Committee—Enid, OK—Feb. 14, 1990.

The 1990 Farm Bill—Full Committee—Gray Falls, MT—Feb. 16, 1990.

The 1990 Farm Bill—Full Committee—Norwalk, IA—Mar. 14, 1990.

The 1990 Farm Bill—Full Committee—Grand Island, NE—Mar. 14, 1990.

The 1990 Farm Bill—Full Committee—Fargo, ND—Mar. 15, 1990.

The 1990 Farm Bill—Full Committee—Aberdeen, SD—Mar. 15, 1990.

The Maine Wilderness Act of 1990 (S. 2205)—Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry—Apr. 18, 1990.

Issues Related to Jurisdiction Between the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities Exchange Commission—Full Committee—May 8, 1990.

National Tree Trust Act of 1990 S. 2426—Full Committee—July 24, 1990.

Whistleblowing Problems in the Federal Grain Inspection Service—Full Committee—Oct. 4, 1990.

Illinois Wilderness Act of 1990 (S. 2948/H.R. 5428) and the Western North Carolina Wilderness Protection Act of 1990 (H.R. 5488)—Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry—Oct. 25, 1990.

OVERSIGHT

The Implementation of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987—With Respect to Credit for Agriculture and Rural Communities—Subcommittee on Agricultural Credit—Jan. 24, 1989 (S. Hrg. 101-10).

Reauthorization of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Part I) (S. Hrg. 101-388).

Trading Practices in the Commodity Futures Markets—Feb. 23, 1989.

Trading Practices in the Commodity Futures Markets—Mar. 9, 1989.

Trading Practices in the Commodity Futures Markets—May 17, 1989.

Reauthorization of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Part II) (S. Hrg. 101-388).

Trading Practices in the Commodity Futures Markets—Sept. 8, 1989.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Proceedings in Geneva as they Relate to Agriculture—Subcommittee on Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Product Promotion—Apr. 12, 1989 (S. Hrg. 101-186).

Appeals Process Used by the Forest Service, USDA—Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry—May 18, 1989—(S. Hrg. 101-756).

Review the Sustainability of Forest Resources—Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry—June 21, 1989—(S. Hrg. 101-851).

Oversight on the Implementation of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987—(S. Hrg. 101-704):

With Respect of Credit for Agriculture and Rural Communities—Sioux Cit, IA—Full Committee—Feb. 13, 1989.

With Respect to the Farmers Home Administration and the Farm Credit System—Bismarck, ND-Subcommittee on Agricultural Credit—Apr. 26, 1989.

With Respect to the Farmers Home Administration Borrowers—Washington, DC—Subcommittee on Agricultural Credit—May 9, 1989.

With Respect to the Borrowers' Rights and Restructuring Provisions—Washington, DC—Subcommittee on Agricultural Credit—June 19, 1989.

With Respect to the Farmers Home Administration Borrowers—Washington, DC—Subcommittee on Agricultural Credit—Aug. 1, 1989.

Joint Hearing on Review of the National Academy of Sciences' Report "Investing in Research"—Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture of the House Committee on Agriculture and the Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry—Oct. 17, 1989—(Serial No. 101-48).

Joint Oversight Hearing on the National Forest Planning Process as Provided in the National Forest Management Act of 1976—Full Committee and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources—Oct. 25, 1989—(S. Hrg. 101-553).

Oversight Hearing on the Management Practices of the U.S. Forest Service—Atlanta, GA—Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry—Oct. 30, 1989.

Pseudorabies Eradication Program—Subcommittee on Nutrition and Investigations—Jan. 17, 1990.

Joint Hearing on the National WIC Evaluation Program: Reporting and Follow-up Issues—House Select Committee on Hunger (Select and Special Committee of the House) and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry—Jan. 24, 1889 (Serial No. 101-13).

Oversight Hearing on the United States-Canada Open Border Agreement With Respect to Meat and Poultry—Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and Legislation—July 12, 1990 (S. Hrg. 101-858).

Economic Concentration of Ownership in the Meatpacking Industry—Subcommittee on Nutrition and Investigations—July 20, 1990.

NOMINATIONS

Clayton Yeutter, to be Secretary of Agriculture—Full Committee—Feb. 2, 1989 (S. Hrg. 101-27).

Jack Callihan Parnell, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, and Richard Thomas Crowder to be Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs—Full Committee-Apr. 11, 1989 (S. Hrg. 101-211).

Charles E. Hess, to be Assistant Secretary for Science and Education; Franklin E. Bailey, to be Assistant Secretary for Congressional Affairs; Alan Charles Raul, to the General Counsel to the Department of Agriculture; Jo Ann D. Smith, to be Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Inspection Services—Full Committee—(S. Hrg. 101-677)—May 12, 1989.

James E. Cason, to be an Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment—Full Committee—Sept. 27, 1989 and Oct. 4, 1989.

Harold B. Steele, to be a Member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration; Catherine Ann Bertini, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Food and Consumer Services; and Bruce L. Gardner, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Economics—Full Committee—Oct. 3, 1989.

William P. Albrecht, to be a Commissioner of Commodity Futures Trading Commission; Adis Maria Vila, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Administration; and Leon Snead, to be Inspector General—Full Committee—Nov. 15, 1989.

Gary C. Bryne, to be Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administraiton and La Verne G. Ausman, to be Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration—Full Committee—Feb. 28, 1990.

John C. Foltz, to be Administrator of the Federal Grain Service—Full Committee—Apr. 3, 1990.

James R. Moseley, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture—Full Committee—June 27, 1990.

Billy Ross Brown and John C. Datt to be Members of the Farm Credit Administration Board, and Keith D. Bjerke, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation—Full Committee—Oct. 15, 1990.

NOMINATIONS

During the 101st Congress, President Bush submitted 29 nominations which were referred to the Committee. Of these, 26 were reported favorably by the Full Committee and confirmed by the Senate. The nomination of James Cason to be Assistant Secretary of Natural Resources and the Environment was reported favorably by the Full Committee. Mr. Cason withdrew his name as a nominee. At the end of the 101st Congress there were 2 nominations pending before the Committee. Those confirmed were as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Clayton Yeutter, of Nebraska, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

Jack Callihan Parnell, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

Richard Thomas Crowder, of Minnesota, to be Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs.

Alan Charles Raul, of New York, to be General Counsel.

Franklin Eugene Bailey, of Virginia, to be an Assistance Secretary for Congressional Affairs.

Charles E. Hess, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary for Science and Education.

Jo Ann D. Smith, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Inspection Services.

Jack Callihan Parnell, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Richard Thomas Crowder, of Minnesota to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Adis Maria Vila, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Administration.

Catherine Ann Bertini, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Food and Consumer Services.

Bruce L. Gardner, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary for Economics.

Leon Snead, of Maryland, to be Inspector General.

La Verne G. Ausman, of Wisconsin, to be Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration.

Gary C. Byrne, of California, to be Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration.

John C. Foltz, of Ohio, to be Administrator of the Federal Grain Inspection Service.

James R. Moseley, of Indiana, to be an Assistance Secretary of Agriculture.

Catherine Ann Bertini, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Keith D. Bjerke, of North Dakota, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Bruce L. Garner, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Jo Ann D. Smith, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

William P. Albrecht, of Iowa, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Wendy L. Gramm, of Texas, to be a Commissioner and Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Harold B. Steele, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration.

Billy Ross Brown, of Mississippi, to be a Member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration.

WATERSHED PROJECTS

The Committee has responsibility for approving watershed projects. During the 101st Congress the following 3 watershed projects were approved:

Upper Locust Creek Watershed, Missouri and Iowa.

Jan. 3, 1989.—Submitted to Senate and referred to Committee.

Apr. 4, 1989.—Referred to Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry.

June 23, 1989.—Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry discharged.

July 25, 1989.—Approved by Committee.

Howard Creek Watershed, West Virginia.

Jan. 20, 1989.—Subcommitted to Senate and referred to Committee.

Apr. 4, 1989.—Referred to Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry.

June 23, 1989.—Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry discharged.

July 25, 1989.—Approved by Committee.

White Creek Watershed, Mississippi.

July 13, 1989.—Submitted to Senate and referred to Committee.

Oct. 19, 1989.—Approved by Committee.

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